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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/605,271	09/18/2003	Jia-Hung Tsai	ACMP0121USA	2270
27765 75	590 09/30/2004		EXAMINER	
NAIPO (NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE)			DUDDING, ALFRED E	
P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WERRITED,	, VA 22110		2853	
			DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/605,271	TSAI, JIA-HUNG	TSAI, JIA-HUNG			
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Alfred E. Dudding	2853				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communicator Reply	ation appears on the cover	sheet with the correspondence a	ddress			
A SH THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statute re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will reply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION.  37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, hower ication.  Says, a reply within the statutory miniory period will apply and will expire Says, by statute, cause the application to	ver, may a reply be timely filed  mum of thirty (30) days will be considered time SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this of become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 September 2004.						
2a)⊠	2a)⊠ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)□ This action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) 11-13 is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
<b>Applicat</b>	ion Papers						
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Interpolation that the drawing (s) filed on 20 September Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to be	2004 is/are: a)⊠ accepte on to the drawing(s) be held ne correction is required if the	in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). e drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 C	OFR 1.121(d).			
Priority (	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>							
2) Notice 3) Infor	et(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTOmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO-1449)	D-948) FO/SB/08) 5)	Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application (P1 Other:	ΓΟ-152)			

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Okawa (JP2001-162041).

Okawa discloses disclose a method of processing color image data for printing on a color ink jet printer, the method comprising reading color image data from a source image, Abstract, lines 4-5, the source image containing color image data of at least a first color area and a second color area, Abstract, lines 5-6, identifying a border region between the first color area and the second color area; performing a pixel altering function to alter pixels of the source image along the border region between the first color area and the second color area, Abstract, lines 6-10; and printing the halftone images using ink of the first and second colors according to the first and second color areas, Abstract, lines 15-18.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okawa in view of Torpey et al. (U.S. 6,361,144 B1).

Okawa fails to teach the claimed invention of that one of the inks is black, and the other is cyan, magenta, or yellow.

Torpey et al. discloses that one of the inks is black and the other is cyan, black, or yellow, Figures 3 - 5.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the inks of Torpey et al. in the color printing method of Okawa in order to improve printout quality by reducing bleeding.

5. Claims 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okawa in view of Gunther et al. (U.S. 6,705,702 B2).

Okawa et al. teach all of the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the first color ink is a pigment based ink and the second color ink is a dye-based ink.

Gunther et al. disclose the use of a dye-based ink and a pigment based ink for printing, Column 8, lines 2 - 10.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the inks of Gunther et al. in the color printing method of Okawa in order to improve image contrast and prevent bleeding.

6. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okawa in view of Torpey et al. (U.S. 6,290,330 B1).

Okawa teaches all of the limitations of the claimed invention except replacing pixels of the first and second colors with pixels of another color.

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Torpey et al. ('330 patent) disclose replacing pixels of the first and second colors with pixels of another color, Figure 3, elements 44, 46 (magenta and cyan replacing black).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made too use the pixel substitution method of Torpey et al. ('330) in the color printing method of Okawa in order to maintain black edge quality and thereby improve printouts.

7. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okawa in view of Barton et al. (U.S. 5,861,896 A)

Okawa teaches all of the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the pixel altering function comprises reducing a color saturation value for pixels of the first and second colors.

Barton et al. disclose pixel altering function comprises reducing a color saturation value for pixels of any color, Column 10, lines 33 – 42.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the color saturation reduction method of Barton et al., in the color printing method of Okawa in order to reduce color gamut discontinuities.

8. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okawa in view of Torpey et al. (U.S. 6,348,847 B1).

Okawa teaches all of the limitations of the claimed invention except for disclosing a method further comprising calculating a first density of pixels of the first color, a second density of pixels of the second color, and comparing the first density to the second density.

Torpey et al. ('144 patent) disclose a method further comprising calculating a first density of pixels of the first color, a second density of pixels of the second color, and comparing the first density to the second density, Column 21, lines 15 - 25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the pixel density comparison of Torpey et al. ('847) in the color printing method of Okawa in order to improve color/black interfacing and thereby improve printout quality.

# Allowable Subject Matter

- 9. Claims 11 13 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- a. A search of prior art did not cite a method further comprising identifying the border region between the first color area and the second color area only if the first density and the second density match predetermined criteria which necessitates altering pixels along the border as claimed in the limitations of claims 11 13.

# Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 20 September 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive in view of the new reference (Okawa). Okawa teaches altering RGB (continuous tone data) by border smoothing and afterwards producing halftoning methods by the printing system.

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## Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alfred Dudding whose telephone number is (571) 272-2144. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Meier, AU 2853, can be reached at (571) 272 - 2149. The fax phone number for this Group is are (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

Alfred Dudding

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9/27/14

Stephen D. Meler Primary Examiner